

URBAN DISTRICT OF  
CHERTSEY

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**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

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OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH  
TOGETHER WITH  
THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1965



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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Addlestone.

Tel.: Weybridge 45500  
October, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health of Chertsey Urban District during 1965.

The estimated mid-year population was 43,660, an increase of 790. The excess of births over deaths was 511, leaving 279 of the population increase attributable to inward migration whereas in 1964 there was an inward migration of 349.

The corrected birth-rate was 17.17 compared with 17.21 in 1964. The death-rate has fallen from 10.33 to 9.86. The number of infant deaths remained the same but because of more births the infant mortality rate shows a slight reduction. There were four still-births.

Fifteen new cases of tuberculosis were notified, of which two were of the non-pulmonary variety. With the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination of all 13-year-old school children twelve years ago and a mass radiography service it was thought tuberculosis would eventually be limited to the very young and the very old in the community. So far this point has not yet been reached although there has been a considerable reduction in the incidence of the disease.

Measles was the most prevalent of the other infectious diseases. New vaccines against measles have been announced but it is evident the Ministry of Health are not particularly enthusiastic about their widespread use at the present time. Little is yet known about the length and degree of protection they provide; in addition there is a slight risk of reaction from the live attenuated virus vaccines.

No introduction would be complete without some reference to the work being done on behalf of the old people in the district. The Chertsey Old People's Welfare Committee are extremely active in co-ordinating the work of the various voluntary bodies. The "Meals-on-Wheels" service has expanded. Your Council have played their part in building a small estate of old people's flatlets in Addlestone which should be completed in 1966. The problem of old age is a growing one but those who think the solution is the provision of more geriatric hospital beds are deluding themselves. We must endeavour

to improve our domiciliary services with a view to maintaining old people in the atmosphere of their own home surroundings. Chiropody and physiotherapy play a vital part in this. It is essential to ensure our old people are receiving an adequate diet. Too many exist on bread and tea.

During the year a General Practitioner Centre was opened at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. Here doctors can meet and exchange information over a lunch or at evening meetings and an excellent library is being built up.

The first real screening test to be used in this country was mass radiography. This led to the early detection of pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest diseases. Where one or more screening tests are used it is called a multiple screening clinic. Early detection of diabetes, anaemia, cancer of the breast and cervical uteri can be obtained at such clinics. Experimental multiple screening clinics are now being used in various parts of the country with the resultant accumulation of more knowledge.

In conclusion, I should like to acknowledge the consistent work of the members of this department throughout the year. There is reason to believe that the close links between the general practitioner service, hospital service and this department have been strengthened during recent years. This occasion also gives me the opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and guidance at all times both in committee and outside.

E. M. HAMILTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### Public Health Officers of the Authority.

#### Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

#### Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

#### Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. R. GREIG, M.A.P.H.I.

#### District Public Health Inspectors:

T. N. DARRAUGH, M.A.P.H.I.

B. G. ROGERS, M.A.P.H.I.

#### Pupil Public Health Inspector:

A. G. ALLIBONE (from 1st August).

#### Pests Officer:

G. A. SHERIFFS.

#### Clerical Staff:

##### Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

##### Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector:

Mrs. A. M. STOKER.

Miss D. J. BROWN.

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres ... ... ... ... ... ...	9,983
Estimated resident population mid-year 1965 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ... ... ... ...	43,660
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ...	11,609
Rateable Value ... ... ... ... ...	£1,801,814
A sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ... ...	£7,150

### Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

1. Public Health Committee.
2. Housing (General) Committee.
3. Housing (Tenants) Committee.
4. Special (Public Relations) Committee.

### Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate ... ... ... ... ...	450	396	846
Illegitimate ... ... ... ... ...	23	13	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	473	409	882
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per 1,000 population ... ... ... ... ...	20.20		
Rate per 1,000 population (after correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ... ... ...	17.17		
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births) ... ...	4.08		
Stillbirths:			
Number ... ... ... ... ...	9		
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ... ...	10.10		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Live and Still Births ... ... ...	480	411	891
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ... ... ...	15		
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ... ... ...	17.01		
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ...	17.73		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	Nil		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births ... ... ... ... ...	10.20		
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births ... ... ...)	7.94		
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ... ... ...	17.96		

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.50
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.86
Natural increase of population during year by excess births over deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.55
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.74
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.82
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1964 and 1965.

**COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.**

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1964	1965	1964	1965
	1964	1965	1964	1965				
Chertsey U.D. ...	17.21	17.17	10.33	9.86	17.28	17.01	0.00	0.00
England and Wales † ...	18.4	18.0	11.3	11.5	20.0	19.0	0.25	0.25

\* Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

**Infant Mortality.**

There has been a slight fall in the infant mortality rate and at 17.01 it compares favourably with the provisional national figure of 19.0.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

## AGE IN YEARS

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	Under 4 weeks and 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Other Heart Disease	...	M 14 F 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	6
Other Circulatory Disease	...	M 8 F 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	16
Pneumonia	...	M 1 F 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2
Bronchitis	...	M 14 F 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	M 1 F 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
✓ Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	M 2 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	...	M 3 F 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	M 20 F 15	6	2	—	—	2	2	2	1	4	—	5
Motor vehicle accidents	...	M 7 F 1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	5
All Other Accidents	...	M 3 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Suicide	...	M 2 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	...	M 189 F 182	7 2	3 3	3 1	1 2	8 3	3 2	11 4	16 16	47 22	38 44	52 83

## **Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, handled practically all the water, milk, ice-cream and swimming pool samples and specimens relating to infectious diseases throughout the year. Reports are always promptly given and Dr. Cook, the Director, is to be commended for his help and advice on many occasions.

## **Ambulance Facilities.**

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-West area of the County is located at Walton Lodge Estate, Brighton Road, Banstead (telephone Mogador 2991).

## **Home Nursing and Midwifery.**

The Surrey County Council maintains nine whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. M. Aldworth	6, Horsell Court, Pound Road, Chertsey.	Chertsey 3700
Miss C. Cantrell	13, Victory Park Road, Addlestone.	Weybridge 42084
Miss C. Gillon	177, Woodham Lane, New Haw.	Byfleet 42404
Miss Alexander	179, Woodham Lane, New Haw.	Byfleet 42412
Mrs. E. Durbridge	31, Slade Road, Ottershaw.	Ottershaw 586.
Mrs. A. Demmon	8, Weir Road, Chertsey.	Chertsey 3308
Mrs. A. Russell	16, Firfield Road, Addlestone.	Weybridge 48830
Mr. J. Reilly	Nurse's Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43157
Mr. B. W. Taylor	91, Woodlands Avenue, West Byfleet.	Byfleet 41864

The two male nurses cover the male patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting in Chertsey Town, New Haw and Addlestone areas.

## **Health Visitors.**

Eight County Health Visitors serve the district and their work takes in duties under the school medical, maternity and child welfare and other personal health services.

An additional Geriatric Health Visitor is centred at Stepgates Clinic, Chertsey. Her work is completely concerned with old people.

## **Home Help Service.**

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Some difficulty is still being experienced in the recruitment of Home Helps and this has been relieved to some extent by the "Neighbourly" Help Scheme. Under this scheme a person can earn up to £2 a week for help rendered to a neighbour. Despite the wide publicity that has been given in the press and at meetings there is still considerable ignorance amongst the public regarding the Neighbourly Help Scheme.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Everleigh, Crouch Oak Lane.	School Medical Child Welfare Dental Remedial Exercises Speech Therapy Toddlers	Thurs. a.m. Every Fri., a.m. and p.m. Every Fri. a.m. and p.m. Every Thurs. a.m. and p.m. Every Tues. p.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	School Medical Child Welfare Toddlers Eye Dental Speech Therapy Remedial Exercises Immunisation	Every Mon. a.m. Every Wed. Thurs. a.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Mon., p.m. Every Wed., a.m. Every Thurs., p.m. 1st and 3rd Fri., p.m. 2nd and 4th Wed., p.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. a.m. and p.m. Every Tues. a.m. and p.m.; Fri. p.m. Every Mon. p.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	Child Welfare School Medical Dental Remedial Exercises	2nd and 4th Fri., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Thurs. p.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. Thurs. and Fri. a.m. and p.m. Every Mon. a.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	Speech Therapy	Every Fri. a.m.
Lyne	Lyne Club	School Medical & Child Welfare Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m. 2nd and 4th Tues. p.m.

Special Clinic Sessions for Dental Orthodontic work are also held as required.

## **Chest Clinics.**

The district is served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows:—

3rd Tuesday	5.0 p.m.
Thursdays	2.0 p.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

## **Venereal Disease.**

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

**GUILDFORD:** Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

**CARSHALTON:** St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males.—Mondays 4.30 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

**WOKING:** Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

## **Hospitals.**

The North West Surrey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

### **GENERAL HOSPITALS:**

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

### **MATERNITY:**

Woking Maternity Home.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES:**

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

### **CHRONIC SICK:**

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Ellesmere Hospital, Walton-on-Thames.

## **Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.**

Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Ellesmere (Walton-on-Thames) Hospitals still continue to provide services for the chronic sick.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**

No action was required under this Act during the year. It is usual to use the powers of persuasion on old people living alone and in need of care and attention rather than taking measures under this Act.

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

	1965	1964	Year of birth	1962	1958-61	Others	Total
			1963			under age 16	
Primary Injections	274	403	50	17	38	35	817
Reinforcing Injections	—	21	163	52	488	597	1,321

### **Vaccination against Smallpox.**

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year.

	Age at Vaccination							Total
	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	
Primary Vaccination	2	22	7	3	316	52	11	413
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	30

### **Whooping Cough.**

Injections were given as follows during the year:—

	1965	Year of Birth	1962	1958-1961	Others	Total	
	1964	1963			under age 16		
Primary Injections	274	402	50	16	15	2	759
Reinforcing Injections	—	17	144	41	79	18	299

## Tetanus Injections.

The following number of injections were given during the year:—

	1965	Year of Birth			1962	1958-1961	Others under age 16	Total
		1964	1963	1962				
Primary Injections	274	403	50	17	71	480	480	1,295
Reinforcing Injections	—	21	163	52	460	155	155	851

## Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease						Total Cases Notified
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	24
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	933
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	12
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	3

## Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Post Infectious Encephalitis—	Malaria
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	356	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	24	—	—	—	—	10	—	933	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	38	27	42	39	23	30	40	—	1	2	—	—
Mumps ...	—	55	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	1	5	—	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—

## Tuberculosis.

### New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
25-35 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
45-55 years	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
55-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

#### Cases added to register during year:

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	15
Transfer into district	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total on register at end of year:						

Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	138
Females	...	...	...	...	...	116
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	11
Females	...	...	...	...	...	14
Net decrease for the year	...	...	...	...	...	7

The number of new cases of tuberculosis was fifteen, showing an increase of one on the figure for 1964.

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation if found necessary.

#### Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee, of which your Medical Officer is a member, includes the Chertsey district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance

and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

### **Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.**

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination.**

The number of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

#### *Secondary and Grammar Schools:*

No. in age group	...	...	...	...	...	773
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	543
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	504
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	62
Percentage tested and found to be positive					...	6
Percentage tested and found to be negative					...	94

#### *Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:*

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	110
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	93
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	79
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...				...	10
Percentage tested and found to be negative					...	90

### **Mass Radiography Service.**

This covers the examination of the general public and organized groups of factory and office workers. During the year 840 examinations were carried out, of which 590 were males and 250 females.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the Woking and District Water Company. The water was found to be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. No bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water but chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out on the treated water.

During the year forty-three samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. Two samples had a small coliform count, but repeat samples proved satisfactory. The remainder were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Two samples were taken by the Council's Analyst and were examined bacteriologically, chemically and physically. The results of analyses are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken.	28th Apr.	23rd Sept.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on agar ...	33	2
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on gelatine ...	8	Less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C. in 48 hours on agar ...	4	8
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli ... ... ...	do.	do.
Chemical Examinations in parts per million		
Free Ammonia ... ...	0.024	0.078
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.078	0.120
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hours at 80°F.) ... ... ...	0.976	1.024

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and there was no form of contamination of the supply during the year.

Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water

supplied direct to the houses ... ... ... ...	11,003
Estimated population supplied direct ... ... ...	40,524
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes ...	20
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes ...	82

In addition, there are 80 standpipes at various caravan sites, supplying a population of approximately 2,500.

There are still a number of premises, mainly caravans, which are dependent upon pumps or shallow wells for water supply.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

It is again my pleasure to submit the following report on the work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year and to make the following observations on certain items.

An all out effort was made to complete the initial full survey of all premises coming within the scope of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and 95 per cent. of premises had been inspected at the end of the year.

The special investigation into lighting of these premises confirmed what had been noted for some time, that as far as food shops are concerned, the advent of the "supermarket" had made tradesmen realise that good lighting is a must and that at least the public sections must be seen to be clean, bright and attractive.

Although the first station set up to investigate atmospheric pollution has been operating for a year, the statistical returns from the Ministry of Technology Laboratory are at present received many months in arrear; nevertheless those received indicate that the atmosphere in the district is reasonably clean when compared with many other districts.

Mr. A. G. Allibone commenced service as a Pupil Public Health Inspector on the 1st August, this being a new post; there was no other staff change.

Finally, I would again pay tribute to the staff under my control for their continued assistance and loyalty and express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Housing (General) and Public Health Committees, and the Council for their support and confidence and to the Medical Officer of Health for his ready guidance and co-operation at all times.

G. H. BIRCH,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## Pump or Well Supplies.

Eleven samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Contaminated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From dwelling houses ...	1	—	1
From caravan sites ...	7	3	10
	—	—	—
Totals ...	8	3	11
	—	—	—

Where samples are unsatisfactory, residents are advised to boil all water before use.

## Drainage and Sewerage.

There were no extensions to public sewers within the district, with the exception of normal connections to new housing estates.

Five dwelling houses and one small caravan site were connected to main drainage during the year, and main drainage was laid to a further large caravan site, but was not in full use at the end of the year.

## Rivers and Streams.

Several cases of alleged pollution were investigated with the Thames Conservancy Officers.

## Closet Accommodation.

		<i>Pail or Tub Closets.</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets.</i>
Addlestone Ward ...	...	...	6 426
Chertsey Ward ...	...	...	2 473
Outer Ward ...	...	...	22 216
New Haw Ward ...	...	...	7 8
		—	—
Totals ...		37	1,123
		—	—

The majority of the "Elsan" type closets are on caravan sites and houseboats.

Fifty-one closets were emptied weekly by means of Cesspool Emptiers adapted for the purpose.

## Cesspool Emptying.

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Four 800-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers are in use whole-time.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

Number of premises where cesspools were emptied ...	436
Number of loads removed from all sources ... ...	8,883 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total volume removed from all sources:—	7,106,800 gallons

## STATISTICAL RECORDS

### Housing Acts.

Inspections re Disrepair, Overcrowding, Improvement Grants, etc. ... ... ... ... ...	594
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### Public Health Acts.

General Inspections re Water Supply, Sanitation, Vermin, etc. ... ... ... ... ...	1,502
Inspections and Visits re Offensive Trades, Common Lodging Houses and Infectious Diseases ... ...	94
Inspections re Caravans and Houseboats ... ...	201

### Food Inspection.

Inspections of Food Premises, including Slaughterhouse, Ice-cream Stores and Dairies ... ... ...	315
Visits re Food Sampling and Inspection, including Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouse, and Merchandise Marks Acts ... ... ... ...	837

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Inspections and Re-inspections of Premises ... ...	643
--	-----

### Miscellaneous.

Inspections under Shops Act ... ... ...	128
Inspections under Factories Acts ... ... ...	91
Inspections under Clean Air Act ... ... ...	176
Inspections under Noise Abatement Act ... ... ...	112
Inspections of Pet Shops, Animal Boarding Establishments and Riding Schools ... ... ...	8
Inspections and Visits re Petroleum Acts, Hackney Carriages, Rag Flock Act, Agriculture Act, Knacker's Yard, Cesspool Emptying, etc. ... ... ...	1,613
Inspections and Re-inspections under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act ... ... ...	2,449
Re-inspections (excluding those indicated above) ...	638
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,401</b>

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## Meat Inspection.

The one licensed slaughterhouse continued to function and all carcases were dealt with in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and other relevant legislation.

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	27	881	54	2,643	2,262
Number Inspected	27	881	54	2,643	2,262
		Whole carcases condemned	Carcases of which some part or organ were condemned	Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	Cattle	1	2	11.1%	
	Cows	4	276	31.7%	
	Calves	4	10	25.9%	
	Sheep & Lambs	8	641	24.5%	
	Pigs	35	399	19.1%	
Tuberculosis Only	Cattle	—	—	—	
	Cows	—	—	—	
	Calves	—	—	—	
	Sheep & Lambs	—	—	—	
	Pigs	—	2	0.08%	
Cysticerci Only	Cattle	—	—	Carcases submitted to refrigeration	
	Cows	—	2		2

Number of meat specimens submitted to laboratories for  
pathological examination ... ... ... ... 2

## Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned.

			tons	cwt.	lb.
Meat at Slaughterhouses	...	...	7	3	46
Meat at Wholesale premises	...	—	—	—	—
Meat at Retail Shops	...	...	—	9	1
Cooked Meats and Meat Products	...	—	—	4	22
Canned Meat	...	...	—	1	99
Canned Fish	...	...	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	—	—	4
Other Foods	...	...	—	8	28
<hr/>					
TOTAL			8	6	88
<hr/>					

All unsound food is despatched to a factory in Staines for conversion into fertilisers, or is sterilised at the local knacker's yard, or buried on the Council's refuse tip.

## Poultry Preparation Stations.

There are no premises in the district where poultry is killed and dressed, except at Christmas time.

## SAMPLING

### Food and Drugs Sampling.

	Number of Samples Taken		Unsatisfactory Reports		Legal Proceedings Instituted	Convictions Secured
	Formal	Informal	Analysis	Labelling		
Foods	23	44	1	1	—	—
Drugs	—	6	—	—	—	—

### Details of Unsatisfactory Samples.

	On Analysis	By Labelling
Foods	MILK BREAD. Made with Skimmed Milk Powder. Description of bread amended after Informal Action.	JELLY CREAMS. Need to Add Milk not Prominent. Label amended after Informal Action.
Drugs	—	—

## Bacteriological Sampling.

Total Samples taken: —90.

### Results.

#### ICE-CREAM.

Grade	Mobiles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-cream	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ice-cream	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—

#### OTHER FOODS.

Food	Number	
	Taken	Unsatisfactory
Milk	63	1
Ice Lollies	5	1

#### Foreign Bodies in Food.

Food	Number of Complaints	Foreign Body
Milk	5	{ 3 Dirty bottles 1 Glass in bottle 1 Insect in bottle
Bread	3	{ Dirt on crust Paper in loaf Suspected sheep dropping in currant loaf
Canned Meat	2	Punctured cans
Confectionery	2	{ 1 Mouldy crumpets 1 Poor condition
Other Foods	6	{ 1 Glass in coffee powder 2 Insects in canned fruit and canned peas 1 Stone in canned peas 1 Rust in preserves 1 Rancid ice-cream powder

Number of Prosecutions under Section 2	...	...	3
Number of Prosecutions under Section 8	...	...	—

## The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	...	None
Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test	...	2
Results of above samples	...	Awaited

## Food Hygiene.

The number of Food Premises in the area is as follows:—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice-cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners (Ice-cream and Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	35
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	86
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Houses and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	71

Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Sausage and Pressed Meat Manufacturers, etc	...	31
Ice-cream Manufacturers and Stores	...	120

## Milk Supply.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of milk production, including buildings on the farm.

Unsatisfactory or unhygienic conditions found on dairy farms are referred to the Ministry.

Six dairy farmers were producing milk for sale from Tuberculin Tested herds, all of which was collected for pasteurisation.

Two licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is, since 1954, specially designated, that is pasteurised, sterilised or "Untreated" (previously Tuberculin Tested).

Sixty-three samples were collected as follows:—

Collected

Designation	At Dairies	On Delivery	Total Satisfactory	Total Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	20	38	57	1
Sterilised	3	2	5	1
Untreated	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>

**Brucella Abortus.**

Number of samples of raw milk examined ...	...	Nil
Number of positive samples found ...	...	Nil
Action Taken	...	None

**Housing.**

*Overcrowding.*

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for re-housing as and when accommodation becomes available.

*Local Authority Housing*

One thousand one hundred and seventy-one new houses and flats have been completed by the Council since 1945. One hundred and sixteen family units were re-housed by the Council during the year. There still remains a waiting list of 1,034 applicants.

Special consideration is given in cases where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis, and where young children are at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

**Improvement Grants.**

Preliminary action was taken in connection with declaring an Improvement Area under the Housing Act, 1964.

The following table sets out the position regarding applications received during the year:—

Type of Grant	Number			
	Applied for	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn
Standard	25	24	—	—
Discretionary	15	14	1	—

## Unfit Houses.

Order	Number of Orders		Number of	
	Made	Revoked or Determined	Houses Demolished	Families Re-housed
Closing Orders	—	—	—	
Demolition Orders	1	—	15	12

Preliminary action was taken in connection with the submission of a programme for dealing with the remaining unfit houses in the district.

## Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Action was taken requiring the provision of additional facilities and repairs in two cases.

Such houses are not a problem at present.

## Rent Act, 1957.

The following table indicates the applications received during the year:—

Applications for Certificates Received	Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates served	Cases where work done after notice of proposal	Undertakings to carry out work received		Certificates issued	Applications for cancellation of Certificates received	Certificates cancelled
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			
2	2	—	1	—	1	3	2

## Caravan Sites.

### MUNICIPAL SITES.

#### *Brackendene Site and Sayes Court Farm Site, Addlestone.*

These are both "run down" sites. On the former site, there were 65 caravans at the end of the year, a reduction of 17 during the year, and 88 less than on "take over" in 1959.

On the latter site, there were 50 caravans remaining, a reduction of 21 during the year.

#### *Municipal Caravan Park, New Haw (previously Heathervale Site).*

There are one hundred and two authorised standings on this site, which were all fully occupied.

## FACTORIES ACTS

Ninety-one inspections were made during the year, and the following work was carried out.

Sanitary conveniences repaired	...	...	...	6
Sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	2
Other matters remedied	...	...	...	3

### 1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority ... ...	6	2	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ...	168	82	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises) ... ...	25	7	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>

## 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	8	6	1	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Acts (excluding offences relating to outwork) ...	2	2	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

## 3.—Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	Outworkers Lists			No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
	No. of out-workers in August list	No. of cases of default in submitting list	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to submit list			
Wearing apparel	9	—	—	—	—	—

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES  
ACT, 1963

Section 60 — Annual Report  
Year ending 31st December, 1965

As very few inspections were made during 1964, owing to concentrated efforts being directed to the registration of premises, little experience had been gained and the need for a narrative report for that year did not appear to exist.

Turning to 1965, as a result of the general inspection of premises coming within the scope of the Act, it was found that a number of occupiers had submitted Form O.S.R.1 to the Council, although they should have been sent to H.M. District Inspector of Factories, or the premises were exempt under Sections 1, 2, or 3 of the Act.

For these and other reasons, such as the premises becoming vacant, fifty-nine were taken off the register; forty-five premises were registered during the year and the total on the live register at the end of the year was 363.

Three hundred and forty-six (or 95 per cent.) had received a general inspection during the year and the following tables indicate the contraventions found, action taken and remedies effected during the year.

**Registrations and Inspections.**

Premises	Total Number				
	Registered in 1965	Removed from Register in 1965	On Register at 31.12.65	Inspected at 31.12.65	of Employees
Offices	6	15	83	78	586
Retail Shops	10	31	239	231	1,034
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	—	2	5	5	63
Catering Estabs. open to Public	29	11	33	29	146
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	3	3	12
Canteens (in- cluded elsewhere)	—	—	—	—	16
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,857</b>
Total Number of Visits made during 1965: 643					Males 740 Females 1,117

Defects were found in more than 50 per cent. of all premises, the most common being absence of, or inadequate, first aid equipment and absence of thermometers, whilst unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences or washing facilities were found in 114 and 61 cases respectively.

Four accidents were investigated during the year and a formal warning given in one case.

		Offices	Shops	Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Catering Estabs.	Fuel Storage Depots	Totals
Inadequate Space	Found Written Notices Complied	6 6 1	4 4 1	3 3 —	1 1 —	— — —	14 14 2
Unsatisfactory Heating	Found Written Notices Complied	4 4 —	15 15 3	3 3 —	1 1 —	— — —	23 23 3
Dangerous Machines Not, or Inadequately Protected	Found Written Notices Complied	2 2 1	29 29 1	1 1 —	2 2 —	2 2 —	36 36 2
No Thermometer	Found Written Notices Complied	44 44 4	140 140 13	4 4 1	21 21 3	4 4 1	213 213 22
Absence of, or Inadequate, First Aid Equipment	Found Written Notices Complied	48 48 8	156 156 9	3 3 1	19 19 3	4 4 1	230 230 22
Insufficient, or Unsatisfactory, Sanitary Conveniences	Found Written Notices Complied	21 21 1	80 80 10	3 3 —	5 5 —	5 5 1	114 114 12
Absence or, Unsatisfactory, or Inadequate Water Supply	Found Written Notices Complied	3 3 —	16 16 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	19 19 1
Insufficient, or Unsatisfactory, Washing Facilities	Found Written Notices Complied	16 16 —	40 40 —	— — —	3 3 —	2 2 —	61 61 —
Other Defects	Found Written Notices Complied	44 44 10	162 162 61	9 9 4	21 21 2	3 3 1	239 239 78

NOTE.—The small total of notices complied with does not necessarily mean that no action has been taken to remedy contraventions. Efforts have been concentrated during the year on carrying out initial full inspections and it is anticipated that a very different picture will be revealed when re-inspections are stepped up.

It is of interest to report that very little serious criticism of the Act has been heard; at the same time little praise has been forthcoming for the improvement in conditions which must follow its implementation—this of course follows the usual pattern of apathy when things run reasonably smoothly.

The only serious objection to our requirements received so far relates to heating and the provision of a thermometer in a greengrocer's shop, which had not been resolved at the end of the year.

The inference is that such premises are excluded under the terms of Section 6 (3) (b) of the Act on the grounds that the maintenance of a reasonable temperature would cause deterioration of goods, but the vast majority of greengrocers whose premises come within the scope of the Act have provided heating and those lacking a thermometer have ordered them, so that the trade generally in the district would seem to accept our requirements as reasonable.

The Act does not specifically exclude such shops and no great efforts are made to provide cool conditions in the summer months when the average normal temperature is much higher than the minimum laid down.

Included in the 239 other defects recorded are unsatisfactory ventilation, accommodation for clothing, sitting facilities, seats for sedentary workers, floors, passages, staircases, cleanliness.

No applications for exemption from the various requirements of the Act for which exemptions are available, have been received.

A criticism heard on a number of occasions is that there are insufficient adhesive wound dressing in First Aid Boxes Nos. 1 and 2; and it has been suggested that waterproof dressings might be specified as standard for use in food shops.

Arising from experience during the year, it is felt that there should be some form of control over electrical apparatus and other potentially dangerous appliances (including passenger and goods lifts) in addition to the powers contained in Section 22 which would be slow and cumbersome in practice. Similar powers to those applicable to

factories would be useful. Informal advice has and will continue to be given in such cases but there are always cases where a statutory notice achieves the desired end without recourse to prosecution, although informal advice had been fruitless.

It is difficult to understand why baling presses were excluded from the Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order when they were considered dangerous enough to warrant a separate supplement to L. A. Circular No. 7.

## **Section 8, Lighting—Special Report as required by L. A. Circular 9 Supplement 1.**

### **1. INSPECTIONS MADE BETWEEN 1st OCTOBER AND 31st DECEMBER, 1965.**

In the majority of premises, the standard of natural lighting was considered to be satisfactory, and where it was poor, it was found to be adequately reinforced by artificial lighting.

During the period, the artificial lighting was considered unsatisfactory in 15 offices, 13 retail shops, 1 wholesale department and 3 catering establishments open to the public, the common defect being low intensity, or absence of, artificial light.

Of the 15 office premises, 2 cases were of lack of artificial lighting in sanitary accommodation parts, and 13 of low intensity in offices or passages, whilst in the case of retail shops in 9 premises the light was of low intensity, and 4 had no artificial light in the sanitary convenience.

The one wholesale department referred to low intensity in the workplace and the three catering establishments to low intensity light in the sanitary conveniences.

In several cases, where the intensity was rather low overall, the reaction of occupiers was that "the light must be adequate because it was modern strip lighting".

No specific standards of lighting have been recommended, but, generally speaking, lighting has been considered unsatisfactory if the reading at the working places was below 25 lumens.

2 INSPECTIONS MADE DURING NOVEMBER, 1965, ONLY.

During this month, the following lighting conditions were found.

*Office Premises Only.*

Number of Premises where the Lighting was:—

Situation	Less than 5 lumens	More than 5 but less than 10 lumens	More than 10 but less than 15 lumens	More than 15 but less than 25 lumens	More than 25 lumens
Desks	—	—	7	8	9
Filing Cabinets	—	—	1	2	—
Cupboards	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone Switchboards	—	—	—	1	—
Enquiry Hatches	—	—	—	1	—
Reception Areas	—	—	—	1	1

*Shops Only.*

Standard of lighting of Subsidiary Areas  
compared with that in Selling Areas

Situation	Very Good	Good	Reasonable	Poor	Very Poor
Stock Rooms	1	6	1	5	—
Preparation Rooms	2	5	1	4	—
Packing Rooms	—	3	1	2	—
Cash Desks	2	3	1	—	—
Accounting Offices	2	1	2	—	—
Telephone Desks	—	—	1	—	—

3. INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1965.

In all premises, the standard of natural lighting was found generally to be suitable and sufficient, and, as stated above, where it was poor it was adequately reinforced by artificial means.

Regarding artificial lighting, unsatisfactory standards were found in 58 premises, representing 16.7 per cent of the premises inspected at the end of the year.

This total is made up of 20 offices (or 25.6 per cent. of offices inspected), 33 (14.2 per cent.) retail shops, 1 (20 per cent.) wholesale departments and 4 (13.7 per cent) catering establishments open to the public.

Of the 58 discovered, 14 had unsatisfactory or no artificial light in the sanitary conveniences, being made up of 3 offices, 9 retail shops and 2 catering establishments.

The worst case was in a small office attached to an electrical equipment showroom which was lit by one pendant lamp only, the bulb being of low wattage and dirty and all reflective surfaces were dark and dirty. The reading on the desk was about 5 lumens, contrasting with the brilliance of the showroom itself.

Some criticism has been made where a reasonable standard of artificial lighting has been called for and the natural lighting is more than adequate except for short periods at the end of the day in winter months.

The survey confirmed observations made over recent years that the standard of artificial lighting had generally improved in retail shops, especially food shops, since the advent of the supermarket, shopkeepers realising that the premises not only need to be clean

but must be seen to be clean, bright and attractive to encourage and hold customers. The percentage of retail shops found with poor lighting was little more than half the percentage found in the case of offices and related to the small "family" concern in most instances. The standards away from the "selling areas" still nevertheless tend to be lower than in the "customer" sections.

### **Swimming Pools.**

There are no private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted.

A number of schools now have swimming pools for the instruction and training of students, and regular routine sampling of the water is carried out. Advice and guidance is given where unsatisfactory reports are received.

The following samples were collected during the year:—

Number of Samples		
Collected	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
63	54	9

### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960.**

It will have been noted that one hundred and twelve visits and inspections were made under the Act, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over 1964, evidence enough of the increasing awareness of the public to the problem of unwanted noise.

The chimes on ice-cream vending vans give much concern and the time may come when their use will be banned at all times.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

		Type of Property	
		Non-	
		Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the district		11,867	48
2. Total number of properties inspected on complaint or district survey ...		1,460	21
3. Total number of properties found to be infested by:			
Rats	...	...	203
Mice	...	...	46

4. Total properties treated by Local Authority	...	...	201	7
5. Total treatments carried out on refuse tips, parks, watercourses, etc.	...	26	—	
6. Total treatments carried out by the Local Authority	...	...	223	11
7. Total visits made for this purpose	—	2,449		

### General.

Insect infestations cleared by the Department	...	69
Obstructed drains cleared by the Department	...	45

